Resolved That while we fully approve of the official conduct and independent course pursued by the Hon. James Wilson, one of our Representatives in Congress, believing that he has, on all occasions, during his term of service, faithfully represented the true interests of his Constituents and of the Union at large; & expressly so, in firmly resisting the influence of Southern politicians, and Southern views, which has been so successfully exerted upon the Jackson Delegation in Congress from this State; We at the same time feel bound by a regard to our honor and our pride, as citizens of Pennsylvania, to express our decided disapprobation, and indignant protest against the violence and rashness manifested on the part of our other Representative, the Hon. William Ramsey, who, on a certain occasion, during the last session of Congress, declared it as his opinion, "That if it could be proven, that Gen. Jackson had ravished half the women, and burned half the houses in Tennessee, the people would vote for him !"-considering such language to be an insult upon the understandingand degrading to the character, of every citizen of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That, in the fast approaching and dangerous crisis, big with the fate of liberty and our country, we will exert everynerve to suppress the rising danger; and thereby give to an admiring world another proof, that we can and will be free.

James Renshaw, John Dickson, John F. Macfarlane, Samuel Dichl, and Thaddeus Slevens, were then appointed a Committee to Address the Electors throughout the Congressional District, after the nomination of suitable Candidates to represent us in Congress:—and the following gentlemen were chosen as Conferces to unite with those who may be delegated by the Counties in the District for the purpose of agreeing upon such nomination, viz.: John S. Crawford, Esq. James Renshaw, and Capt. Andrew Marshall.

It was then Resolved, that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the newspapers of Adams county, and the meeting adjourned.

JAMES WILSON, Pres't. DAVID WILSON, Vice Pres-SAMUEL DIEHL, SAMUEL B. WRIGHT, idents. M. D. G. PPRIPPER, George Deardorff, Secretaries. John Hersh, Jr. S

The following gentlemen were appointed at the Administration Meeting held at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 19th of August, upon Committees of Vigilance, for the several townships, viz.:

BOROUGH OF GETTYSBURG. John Kline,

Robert S. King,

George Little,

George Heck,

David Heagy,

F. W. Kohler,

George Armor,

Michael Degroff,

David Denwiddie,

Samuel M'Creary,

Francis L. Kelly,

John L. Fuller,

Wm. C. Martin,

William Laub,

John G. Long,

Adam Ferree,

Jacob Cover,

Matthias Culp,

Samuel Little,

David Troxell,

William Smith,

George Swope,

Ezekiel Buckingham,

Jesse Culp,

Wm. Culp,

John Sheets,

Henry Sheet,

Jacob Heck,

James Barr,

John Adaity

John Hornel

John W. M'Allister,

Samuel Durborrow,

Robert M'Kinney,

William Young,

H. C. Neinstedt,

Hugh Denwiddie,

John Tate,

Robert Horner,

John Hersh, jr. Wm. M'Clellan, Jr. Thomas M'Kellip, John Smith, John Slentz, Wm. Garvin, George Reichter, John P. M'Farlane, John Houck, Jacob Norbeck. David Little, James Gourley, John Asb, Thomas Bringman, Joel B. Danner, Joseph Little, Samuel Miller. Wm. S. Cobean, Jacob Polzer, Dr. David Horner. Michael Miller, Jacob Culp, Jacob Sanders, John A. Starr, John Guiselman, lsaigh Dill, Henry Culp, David M'Creary Adam Mowry. William E. Camp Garret Vanorsdallen, David Ecker, Jacob Kuhn, John Cress,

Cumberland. Jacob Sherfigh, sen. John S. Crawford, John Bayley, Daniel Wetnight, Capt. Samuel Cobean, Robert Denwiddie, Wm. Thompson, William Ferree, Hugh M'Gaughy, jr. James Black, George W. M'Clellan, Joseph Bailey, George Heagy, Bernard Gardner, Siles Horner. John Armstrong Jacob Arendt, Alex'r Rowan, Jesse Hamilton, John Walker, David Rowan. James Boyd, David Pletcher, Joseph Walker. James M'Allister,

Mount joy. James M'Ilbenny, Eli Hotner, John Wilson, James Smith. William Guinn, John Keefer. John Hunter, zohn Pord,

William Houghtelin. Henry Brinkerhoff, Hamiltonban. Wm. M'Millan, sen. Andrew Marshall, Dr. And'w Thompson, William Johnston, Jesse Sesbrooks, Thomas Orr, RobertM'Laughlin, jr. John Hensel, .. Wm. Witheraw, Hiram Boyd, recob Haffeigh, Henry Stem, John Stover, Joseph Baugher, George Byers, Joseph Reid, Christian Musselman, John Itwin. Wm. M'Millan, jun. Jacob Weldy. John A. M'Ginley. Joseph Shepherd, Wing Riverell, Thomas White, Edward Showare. secob Benebeff.

James Benshaw, Amos Lefever, Christian Zepper, Christian Heller, Henry Bnyder. Isaac Creps.) Dr. E. Davis, George Will, David Snyder,

Frederick Bittinger. Conowago, Joseph Sneeringer, J. Aulebaugh, Req. Joseph Heagy, Jacob Dellone, Jacob Shank, Francis Hilt, Marks Wortz, David Succringer.

George Weikert.

Henry Shriver, Jacob Keeler,

Dr. J. A. Shorb,

David Zuck,

Francis Less,

John Keefer,

Joseph Pink,

David Slagle, Pred'k Bungman, George Bangu. Samuel Wigle,

Col. Fred'k Burkman, Henry Gitt, Dr. M. D. G. Pfeiffer, Peter Diehl, (Tanner)George Ickes, George Dichl, Sebastian Heffer, jr. Henry W. Slagle, George Baugher, John Smith.

Jacob Fickes.

Jacob Fickes,

John Lobach,

Samuel Comly,

Wm. Coulson,

Gabriel Jacobs,

Jacob Bower.

Henry Myers,

Peter Ferree,

John Myers,

James M'Knight,

Wm. Holsinger,

George Fidler,

Jacob Studebecker.

John Studebecker,

Peter Studebecker.

Valentine Hollinger,

Capt. Wm. Jones,

James Morrison,

Isaac Latshaw.

Robert M'llvain.

Joseph Miller,

Philip Miller,

Samuel Hilt.

John Peden,

Samuel NcNay

Jacob Bankard,

Henry Gordon,

John Wiegley,

Wm. Kerr, jr.

David Bosserman.

Daniel Arendt,

James K. Wilson,

Peter Mickley, jr.

Nicholas Mark,

John M'Knight,

Joseph Taylor.

John Hewitt,

Henry Fehl.

James Wills,

Philip Reamer,

Peter Keckler,

Samuel B. Wright,

Michael Strasbaugh,

Wm. B. Wilson,

Michael Keckler.

Jacob Cassett, jr.

Benfamin Shriver,

John Dickson, jr.

Samuel Hoffman,

Daniel Hossler,

Peter Deardorff.

Issac Monfort,

Inmes Wilson,

Hugh Scott,

John Pfoutz.

Thomas M'Knight,

John Heintzelman.~

And'w Heintzelman, jr

Dr. Joseph Smith,

Wm. M'Grew, Esq.

Christian Överholtzer

James Bleckley, Esq.

Daniel Mickley, sen.

Robert M'Murdie, jr.

James Cunningham,

Samuel Kneisely,

Michael Wilyard,

Barnabas Bigham,

Latimore.

Charles Kettlewell.

Harman Wierman,

Joseph Wierman.

Henry Lilly, Mountpleasant. Wm. Thompson, Anthony Poller, Garret Cownover, Cornelius Knight, Joseph Sheets, Peter Lott, Philip Kohler, Joseph Dietrich, Joseph Smith. James M'Ilvain, David M'Creary, James W. Galbreath, Wm. H. Brinkerhoff, H. Hooghtelin, jr. David Showalter, John Lilly, Alex'r M'Ilvain, Daniel Albert. Huntington.

Isaac E. Wierman, Abraham Fickes, John-Gardner, jr. John Welsh, Samuel Kennedy, John M'Creary.

James Robinette, Francis Swain, Samuel Comly, John Ziegler, James M. Cosh,

James Necly, Daniel Perree, John Duffield, Jonathan Neely, John Neely, Wm. Sadler, John Brehm, Leonard Marsden Jacob Ferree, Reading.

Jacob Bushey, Sen. Jacob Hildebrand, Christian King, Dr. C. Smith, Jacob Bushey, jr.

Hamilton. Wm. Patterson, Wm. Hildebrand. Sam'l Fahnestock, sen. John Wolf, Andrew M'Ilvain, Jacob Housel, Valentine Fickes, Liberty.

David Eiker, Sen. James M'Cleary, James White, jr. John Myers, Abraham Eicker. Jacob Bosserman, Wm. M'Creary, Ab'm Scott, sen. Henry Martin, Martin Hill,

Franklin. Joseph Wilson, Robert M'Murdie, sen. David Newman, David Wills, Esq. James Russel, Wm. Sheakley, James Ewing, John Walter, Peter Mark, Peter Mickley, sen. James G. Paxton, Victor M'Ilhenny, Jacob Hossler, Jacob Keckler, George Myers, David Bleckley, Wm. Bailey, David M.Murdie,

Menallen. Charles F. Kenter, Samuel Diehl. George Fehl, John Lehman, James Bell, Esq. Philip Long, John Hartzell. Michael Bushey, Wm. Gardner. George Keckler,

Straban. Robert M'Ilhenny, jr. James Bell, sen. Leonard Yeagy, John M. Munfort, John Cashman. Michael Saltzgiver, John Tate, John Bowman, George Horn, Henry Hoffman, jr.

The following is the Administra tion Committee of Correspondence of Adams County, appointed at the meeting of June 22, 1827, to wit: Robert M'Ilvain. James M'Sherry. James Renshaw. P. Diehl, (Tanner). James Cunningham, Jacob Cassatt, John Hersh, jr. Daniel Funk, Dr. D. G. M. Pfeiffer, Peter Mark, Robert M'llhenny, jr James Robinette, Wm. M'Gaughy, Wm. Patterson, David Eicker, Samuel Diehl, Wm. M'Grew. John Dickson. Col. James D. Paxton, Michael Slagle, James G. Paxton, John F. Macfarlane, John Kline, John B. M'Pherson, James Dobbin, Samuel B. Wright, George Brinkerhoff, John L. Fuller,

Wm. Sadler. T. Stevens, Joseph Bneeringer, Wm. M'Clellan, jr. Wm. M'Millan, sen. Jesse Seabrooks. =:460:450:° From the National Intelligencer. THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

There remain now scarcely two up the thinking part of the People of vet to be seen, but the paintings of fire of Gen. Jackson has sustained a continual portance of the question to be decided rheteric, deformed however in all their accession to, his friends.

U. States.

The candidates for these great offices have been long before the People, by means of the permanent public station of the one, and through the indefatigable exertions of the advocates of the oth-

For the Opposition Candidate there is no hope of effecting any thing more in the brief interval which remains.-His race is run. His friends—no, his supporters-have exhausted every effort and every artifice. The full effect of all their machinery has been already attained, and with every intervening day it must, by the laws of nature, lose (instead of gaining) power.

It is for the friends of the Administration to arise in their strength, shake off the lethargy which, in some parts of the Union, they have suffered to creep over them, and assert their power.-They have much to do. Now is the time for them to appeal to the plain good sense of their fellow citizens; to impress upon them the value of the blessings we enjoy as a People, and the imprudence, not to say folly, of placing the reins of the Government in hands at once incompetent and rash; to invoke them, by all their attachment to free government; to peace abroad and tranquility at home; to civil institutions; to an independent Judiciary, and a free Press: to rally around the banner on which these objects are inscribed in association with the names of John Q. Adams and Richard Rush, the candidates for the first and second offices in the gift of the People.

Let no man be deterred from exercising his right to vote, and persuading others to vote with him, from the dread of being out voted. His vote will do him but the more honour if he stands alone. However limited the number of friends to the good cause in any particular district or neighborhood, let their votes not be suppressed or withheld: if they be few, let them be "fearless still."

If among our readers there be any who could be influenced in their votes, by a desire to swim with the current, now, too, is the time for them to move. The deafening clamor of the Opposi tion has deceived even themselves into a belief of their strength, which is fast fading beneath the beams of light which the West imparts to us. Beginning in Louisiana, and continuing in Kentucky, the triumph of the cause of the Administration, we predict, will continue from State to State, to certain victory, if its friends in other States will act with but half the energy and activity which have been shown in the States just mentioned.

In a following column will be found the latest accounts we have from several States, which affords to the friends of the civil candidate every ground for hope and every motive to exertion. Let the laudable zeal of our friends in the West be imitated every where.— Though the re-election of Mr. Adams be considered morally certain without such exertion as we now exhort to, let it be remembered that every vote beyond the required number will add to the moral effect of success-will invigorate the Government, and will even console our adversaries in their defeat.

-320-Just and True .- The Richmond Whig concludes an excellent communication in these words:-Before I close, I will make a solemn appeal to the moral, political and religious sense of the whole American people, upon the all-important question of the ensuing election for President. I ask them most emphatically if a single individual amongst them feels any, the slightest hurden resting upon him, from governmental causes? We pay not one cent towards the support of the Federal Government; the money necessary for this purpose, is all raised by a tax on foreign merchandize, which individuats may afterwards choose whether they will buy or not; those who do buy, are generally the rich, upon whom the burdens may more properly rest than upon the poor; we are in the full and perfect enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, and none can interfere, whilst at the same time, the humblest citizen may be elevated to the first honors of the Republic. These are realities of no light consideration: it is our peculiar good fortune to be blessed with them; they cost our ancestors the best blood and treasure of the country, and we ought to remember that, if they shall be once lost, they may be lost forever.

Yet, in the full enjoyment of all these blessings, the people are called upon, to make an experiment, as rash as it is dangerous; and for what? For imaginary evils, depicted and described in the gloomy, and seductive language of falented and heated partizans eloquence and genius have been alike betration and uphold Gen. Jackson, bad nor doubted by the friends of the admonths of time within which to rouse after all that has been said, nothing is ministration, that for the last two years this vast Republic to a sense of the impland the "hounces and furbeleaus" of loss of, and Mr. Adams, had an equal

at the approaching election of Electors | beauties, by missistements every where of President and Vice-President of the to be seen, the object of which is to make substance out of shadows, and realities out of imaginations.

And will the people give up the realities which they are now every day enjoying, for mere idle speculation, of which they know nothing, and which may end in the ruin of the Republic?

This is a solemn question, and every man ought to pause before he answers it. Let every one remember that when his vote for President is once given, he cannot recall it, and let him therefore reflect, before he parts with his ballot.

From the Savannah (Geo.) Mercury.

"We were tenfold more insulted, more disgraced and contemned, by the majority of Congress, than our forefathers were by the Ministers of Great Britain, at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Mr. M'Dorris's

"The memorable scenes of our Revolution have again to be acted over."-MILLEDGE-VILLE JOURNAL.

The most wilfully blind can no longer shut their eyes to the ominous signs of the times. Men, who have heretofore to a great extent, enjoyed the confidence of the People; who have been conspicuous for their talents and eminent for their professions, at least, of patriotism; who have acted as the lea ders of political parties; have, within a Tate period, simultaneously thrown off even the semblance of a regard for the Union of the States, and openly, em phatically advised resistance to the Government, and by bold assertions and artful insinuations, endeavored to excite the passions of the People, and stimulate them to overt acts of treason

When the Editors of the Journal invite the People to act over again the scenes of the Revolution, do they realize the awful calamities which they are cal ling down upon their country? If they do not, let them pause and consider what these calamities were. Surely there are some grey-headed memorials of the by-gone day, who can paint for them the scenes of that dreadful period A period when our coasts were rava ged by a foreign foe; and our towns were divided in civil strife; when the hand of neighbor was raised against neighbor, and that of the son against his father; when brother contended with brother, and the hearth-stone was made slippery with those who had recently knelt beside it! Who is it that calls on us to act over again the seenes of the Revolution? And why is the call made? Is it for a pound of cotton or a yard of broadcloth?

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

It is ascertained that Mr. Overton is chosen a Representative to the next Congress, from the District now represented by Mr. BRENT.

Respecting the general politics of the Advertiser furnishes the following satisfactory views:

"The State, generally, is for the administration. This will be the better proven by examining into the composition of the new Legislature. The Senate is composed of 17 members; we know, already, 16 of them; of which ten are for the Admininistration, and six for Jackson. The House is composed of 50 members. We have returns from 29 parishes, which send 48 members. Of this number, 26 are for the Administration, sure ; one doubtful, and twenty-one for Jackson: and the parishes of Washita and Concordia, will in all probability, return Administration men. Out of the 31 parishes, of which the state is composed, fifteen will give almost an unanimous vote to the Adams electors. Seven parishes will give a majority for the same ticket; and I in the remaining eight, which are the only decidedly Jackson parishes in the State, our ticket will obtain in some a large vote, in others a tolerable one, and in some but very few.

This, says the Argus, "is a true and candid statement of the situation of parties in this state; and the state of Massachusetts itself, is not more secure for the administration than is the state of Louisiana. Three months will prove the justness of these remarks, which even the wildest, and most sanguine of the Jackson party feel and know to be correct.''

The Jackson men, with a confidence that does them credit, have so often, and so frequently, repeated the cry "Pennsylvania is decidedly for the hero." that not only they have come to believe it themselves, but the Adams nien have been too careless of their own interests on that account. The voice of Pennsylvania has never been heard for Jackson. The insignificant amount of votes given at the last presidential election affords no criterion for judging of the state of opinion at that time; and even trayed into false principles, they have if there was then a majority for Jackson, been called forth to decry the Administ it is not denied by the opposition party,

We are not yet prepared to except with sonfidence that the Adams electoral ticket will carry in Pennsylvaniabut this we can say, with perfect confidence—the prospects ere so fair as to afford the highest encouragement to the friends of order to persevere in their U.S. Gaz. exertions.

The Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, has been disgraced by a Mob, during the past week. The following account of its origin is given in the U.S.

On Monday some celebration or merry-making, (a foot race, we believe) took off from their ordinary occupations, several persons in the neighborhood, and among them the watchman in the district near Beaver and Third streets.—A substitute was found, who at the proper hour commenced his rounds.

The wife of a Mr. Weldon, who resides in Third opposite Beaver street, had been for some time seriously sick, and on Monday evening, in consequece of the exceeding heat, requested to be placed at the door of the room, which was the front door. When Frederic the substitute watchman came to that house, he asked of the inhabitants why the door was open. Mr. Weldon answered somewhat roughly, intimating that being in his own house he had a right to keep what hours he chose. Some other words passed, and the watchman entered the house. Mr. Weldon's son then struck him, upon which the watchman left the house.— He then sprang his rattle, called for aid, and many persons came from the neighboring taverns. Meantime a youngerson of Mr. Weldon left the house, and notified some of the neighboring friends. of the family, that his father's house was in danger, and that the lives of the whole family might probably be attempted. They soon gathered and the scene ensued, and the tragic consequences resulted, of which our readers are already informed.

[A watchman was killed and several persons wounded on this evening.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 14. About dusk, on Tuesday evening, a number of persons collected in the Northern Liberties, near the place where the riot occurred on the previous night. Towards ten o'clock they became tumultuous. Their fury, it is said, was excited by a flag which had been hung out, in the morning, as a token of victory on the part of the Irish. at a house in Third above Beaver-street kept as a tavern by one O'Neale, and inhabited by weavers. This house was attacked, and a great part of the inside demolished. During the affray, several shots were

fired from the house, and two persons wounded, one seriously and one slightly. State of Louisiana, the New Orleans A man by the name of Nell was grievously beaten with clubs. A young lady was struck in the face by small shot, which, however, were so far spent, before reaching her, that she sustained no injury. A pistol was fired at a Mr. Coleman, by a man who dropped another as he ran. This Mr. Coleman picked up, and took home with him. After ascertaining, as he thought, that it was not loaded, he was amusing two of his children, by showing them the manner of firing, when it went off, and lodged a ball in the wash-board, fortunately without injuring the children.-Mr. Coleman thinks he could identify the man who fired at him. A double barrelled gun was brought to the office of Frederick Wolbert, Esq. about eleven last evening, and a pistol this morning. Mr. Wolbert and the public officers under his direction, are engaged in endeavoring to discover and secure the offenders. Daily Chronicle.

The military were ordered ou quility restored on Thursday.]

BERLIN,

Death of the Duke of Saxe Wei the 15th, in the evening, we here the inclancholy intellige death of his royal highness t Duke of Saxe Weimar, near I his return to his own dominic Royal Highness was in good ! viewing the royal stud, and sp his journey the following day. was suddenly seized with an a

Hamburg paper, J This amiable and enlightene our readers will remember, m: to the United States two or th ago. After his return home, l red and published an accour

ut, which carried him off on t-

PITTSBURGE, Augu Joseph F. Pluymari, the Bank escaped from the Penitentiary day night last, taking in his suit er convict. A reward of \$150 ed for their apprehension.

Gettysburg Guard TOU will parade at your usual r SATURDAT the 6th of SEP ! T. C. MILLER, Aug. 28.

POLITICAL

From the Franklin Repository. Queries amongst us Farmers.

MR HARPER :- In our conversations respecting the Presidential election, it fraque taly arises, did Gen. JAORSON ever fight aduel? Some of us say he dld, some say he did not; you would therefore oblige us Farmers by answering the following questions through the medium of your Press, with such references as circumstances will admit:

1. Did he (Gen. Jackson) ever fight with pistols, and if so, how many men did he kill in that way?

2. Was he ever engaged in a quarrel with a Mr. Benton, in which he resorted to fire arms or other weapons to kill him?

3. Did he ever stab a man in the back? 4. Did he ever threaten to cut off one of the Senator's cars?

And lastly, is he the same Andrew Jackson who gave his vote in Congress in direct opposition to an address approving of the Administration of our old father, GEORGE WASHINGTON? A SUBSCRIBER.

Guilford township, Aug. 6, 1828.

We presume the foregoing was intended as a rebuke, for our not publishing the affairs to which it alludes, rather than to elicit information. It is hard to please every body. To query 1, we answer that Gen. Jackson did kill Chas. Dickerson in a duel-to 2, that he did attack the Bentons, as the annexed statement proves to 3, that he did stab a Samuel Jackson in a quarrel in Nashville, was indicted for it and acquittedto 4, that he did, if Senator Lacock, and many other respectable witnesses can be believed, threaten to cut off the ears of certain. Senators—to 5, that he did vote against an address of Congress approving of the administration of Gen. Editor. Washington.

FRANKLIN, (Tenn.) Sept. 10, 1813. A difference which had been for some months brewing between Gen. Jackson and myself, produced on Saturday the 4th inst in the town of Nashville, the most outrageous affray ever witnessed in a civilized country. In communicating this affair to my friends and fellow citizens, I limit myself to the statement of a few leading facts, the truth of which I am ready to establish by judicial proof.

1. That myself and my brother Jesse Benton, arrived in Nashville, on the morning of the affray, and knowing of Gen. Jackson's threats, went and took our lodgings in a different house from the one in which he staid, on purpose to avoid him.

his friends came to the house where we had put up, commenced the attack by LEV-ELLING A PISTOL AT ME, when I had no weapon drawn, and advancing upon me at quick pace, without giving me time to

draw one. '3. That seeing this, my brother fired upon Gen. Jackson, when he had got within 8 or 10 feet of me.

That four other pistols were fired in quick succession; one by Gen. Jackson at me, two by me at the Generai and one by Col. Coffee at me. In the course of this firing, Gen. Jackson was brought to the ground, but I recei-

ved no hurt. That daggers were then drawn. Col. Coffee and Mr. Alexander Donaldson made at me and gave me five slight wounds. Capt. Hammond and Mr. Stokely Hays engaged my brother, who being still weak from the effect of a severe wound he had lately received in a duel, was not able to resist two men. They got him down, and while Capt. Hammond beat him on the head to make him lay still, Mr. Hays attempted to stab him, and wounded him in both arms, as he lay on his back, parrying his thrusts with his naked hands. From this situation, a generous hearted citizen of Nashville, Mr. Summer, relieved him. Before he came to the ground, my brother clapped a loaded pistol to the breast of Mr. Hays, to blow him through, but it missed fire.

6. My own and my brother's pistols carried two balls each; for it was our intention, if driven to arms, to have no child's play. The pistols fired at me were so near that the blaze of the muzzle of one of them burnt the sleeve of my coat, and the other aimed at my head, at a little more than arm's length

from it. 17. Capt. Carroll was to have taken part in the affray, but was absent by the permission of Gen. Jackson, as he the order was made known to them. has since proved by the General's certificate; a certificate, which reflects less honor, I know not whether upon the General or upon the Captain.

68. That this attack was made upon me in the house where the Judge of the District, Mr. Searcy, had his lodgings ! So little are the laws and their ministers respected! Nor has the civil authority yet taken cognizance of this horrible

THOMAS HART BENTON, Lieut Col. 39th Infantry. | their constitutional right to ask, the

From the Samerset Iris. TO BELIGIOUS PROPLE OF ALL DE-NOMINATIONS.

"Shall even he that hateth right gov-

ern? And wilt thou condemn him that is most just ?" It is admitted by all, that Gen. Jackson, by an order bearing date the 22d of January, 1815, ordered the punishment of death to be inflicted on six men belonging to Capt. Strother's company of militia, part of a detachment which had been drafted into service in May, 1814. And from the official record of this order published by Congress at their late session, it appears this sentence was directed to be executed four days after the promulgation of the order at Mobile. It is proved by that record, that General Worthington of Tennessee, This was filled with fine saw-dust, and Captain Strother himself, and Lieutenant McCauley, had informed these men that their term of service had ended at the expiration of three months. It is admitted on all sides, that whatever may have been their true term of service, these poor men believed that it had expired at the end of three months, and that they did not leave the camp until that term had elapsed. But it is contended by the friends of Gen. Jackson that the true term was 6 months. Now, although the acts of Congress, vol. 2, page 480, and vol. 4, page 703, provide only for a service of three months, let us suppose, for the sake of argument, and to avoid all disputed ground, that they were bound to serve six months. The first question which then arises, is, were these men guilty of a crime in going home, when they believed from the information of their officers that they had a right to do so? I assume it as a sound principle, that there can be investigation. no crime where there is no intention to commit one: and that ignorance is not vice, nor punishable with death, either by the laws of God or man. Thus we find under the Mosaic dispensation "if a soul commit a trespass and sin thro ignorance, he shall make amends for the harm he hath done and it shall be forgiven him." Lev. chap. 5. v. 15, 16, 17, 18. It is proved by the testimony upon which they were convicted, that these men, on being advised that they had done wrong, went back five hundred miles willingly, and without being confined and forced back as criminals. They had therefore made all the amends in their power, as they tendered themselves ready for service in case

at least three of the six had families. It is written, that 'if a soul sin and 12. That the General and some of commit any of these things which are forbidden to be done by the commandments of the Lord, the priest shall make | day of sale, when attendance will be an atonement for him concerning his ignorance, wherein he erred, and wist it not, and it shall be forgiven him.'-Sec Numbers, chapter 15, verses 24, 27, 28, 29. Lev. chapter 4, verses 2, 13, 22. In the twenty sixth verse of the fifteenth chapter of Numbers, we are told by the sold on said day, it will be Rented for Deity, that if the people err and do not observe the commandments, then it shall be if aught be committed by ignorance without the knowledge of the congregation, that 'it shall be forgiven all the congregation of the children of Israel, and the stranger that sojourneth among them; seeing all the people were in ignorance.' And in the 29th verse of the same chapter, God declares "ye shall have one law for him that sinneth through ignorance; both for him that is born amongst the children of Israel, and for the stranger." Yet these militiamen were shot to death, and their distressed widows, and their helpless children were lest to sink under their

any were required of them by law. The

law of God then would have forgiven

them. Who are they? One was a

preacher of the Gospel, one was a

youth under 21 years of age, who had

fought during two tours previously, and

load of infamy and misery. Every man acquainted with the rules of martial law, knows that the sentence of a court martial cannot be executed without the approval of the commanding officer. The evidence is all reduced to-writing and presented to the commanding officer, who peruses it, and either approves or disapproves the sentence. He not only has the power to pardon, but his fiat is necessary as a part of the sentence, before it becomes valid as a judgment. Has not this man then needlessly dipped his hands in innocent blood? The President had the power to pardon these men if he could have been acquainted with the circumstances. Yet Gen. Jackson, as if with a view to prevent the possibility of an application to the President, directed these men to be shot in four days after Now, Mobile is a thousand miles from Washington; and if a hundred friends had been waiting at Mobile, with a hundred of the fleetest horses on earth, to carry an application to the President for a pardon, they could not have arrived at Washington with the application and returned with a pardon before these victims of Gen. Jackson were consigned to an untimely grave. Thus General Jackson not only refused to pardon them

himself, but denied them the exercise of

President for a pandon But what was I most cruei of all, he gave them but four days to prepare their immortal souls for an account with heaven!!! For these things, therefore, men and brethren, I coudemn him. They abundantly shew us that "as a roaring lion, and a ranging bear, so is a wicked ruler over the poor people." Prov. 28 chap.

"Shalf even he that hateth right govern? And wilt thou condemn him that is most just?"

....

A singular instance of apontaneous combustion lately occurred near Harper's Ferry. In the office of Mr. Glaser, clerk for Mr. Wernwag, a small wooden box was used as a spitting box. used for several days, during which time not a particle of fire had been in the building. During the night Mr. Glaser was awakened by finding his room full of smoke; an examination was made, and the fire was discovered at the bottom of the box, which was burnt through, and a part of the floor also consumed. The saw-dust in the upper part of the box was untouched.

This incident may account for burnnings which have heretofore been unac countable. Many instances have been known of saw-mills and carpenter's shops being burned, supposed to be the work of incendiaries, when, perhaps, their loss was sustained by spontaneous combustion among saw-dust swept into a pile, while damp. We have seen instances of intense heat created in this way, and think it would be well if the attention of those concerned should be directed to the subject. It is worthy of Vir. Free Press.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.-Twenty miles of the Canal have, we understand been located, and are now ready.

Public sale.

Saturday the 20th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, the following described property, situated in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining Bermudian Creek Factory, Nicholas Group and others, containing

175 ACRES

Of PATENTED LAND, upon which is erected a large two-story

Stone Dwelling-house, & stone back building, stone spring house, double log barn, & other out-buildings; with a good orchard, and a good proportion of excellent meadow; woodland, &c. all under given by

EDWARD HATTEN. THOMAS STEPHENS, Executors of Leonard Hatten, dec'd.

N. B. If the above Property is not one year from the 1st of April next.

THE NINTH CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL

LOTTELLY,

will be drawn on Wednesday the 27th inst.

	SCHEME	:	
1	prize of \$10,000	is	\$10,000
1	5,000		5, 000
1	2,000		2,000
1	1,380		1,380
-2	1.000		2,000
2			1,200
4	100		1,600
8	* 000	•	1,600
39		~-	- 1,930
39			1,500
39			1,170
78			1,170
390			3,900
4446	,		22,23

\$56,760 5051 prizes. Whole Tickets, \$5 00 | Quarters, 1 25 2 50 | Eighths, ___ 624

For Sale at DILL's Grocery Store,

north-west corner of the Diamond. Gettysburg, Aug. 12.

> Drawn Numbers of Class No. 3. 31 26 13

BUILDERS.

ROPOSALS will be received at the Poor-House, from the date hereof, until Saturday the 30th August instant, for furnishing materials, erecting, and completing a

BRICK BARN on the farm of said institution. A particular plan can be seen by applying to Peter Aughanbaugh, Steward. Aug. 12.

AN APPRENTICE

Printing Business, 1514 be taken at this Office.

A CAMP MEETING. R the ALBRIGHT SOCIETY under the direction of John Seibert, Presiding Elder, will be held on the farm of Mr. Jacos Branza, in Menallen township, four miles from Keener's Mill; to commence on Thursday the 4th day of September next. There will be English and German Preaching on the occasion.

Notice is hereby given, that no person or persons will be permitted to settle on, or contiguous to, the ground, for the purpose of selling, giving away, or otherwise disposing of, spirituous liquors, beer, cakes, horse-feed, or any other article of the kind, without a special permit from the Managers of said meeting. Offenders against this notice will subject themselves to the utmost rigor of the law.

Aug. 12.

NOTICE.

LL persons who know themselves indebted to the Estate of BAR-NABAS M'SHERRY, Jun. late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, either by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of September next. And those having claims against said Estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, before said time.

WILLIAM M'CURDY, Adm'r. Aug. 5.

WOOL CARDING.,

THE Subscriber will commence the

Wool Carding business, at Arnold's Mill, 13 miles west of Littlestown, Penn. on the 1st day of May next. The public are hereby informed, that he has fixed upon the following places, in Adams county, to receive wool :-At the house of Jacob Sell, in Germany township; F. Leas' tavern, Littlestown; Michael Slagle's, Conowago; Samuel Swope's, Bonaughtown; John Keefer's, Two Taverns; Black's Mill, Rock Creek; Wm. King's, Hunterstown : Basil Hoke's, Hanover ; and at the store of George Arnold, Gettysburg; And at the following places in Frederick county, Md. :- At the tavern of Joseph Keefer, on the turnpike road; Groves' Mill, on Pipe Creek; Mouse's Mill, on the same creek; Mr. Rineard's tavern, on turnpike; Sell's Mill, on the Monocacy; and at the tavern of Mr. Dukehart, in Taney-Town.

The subscriber will commence calling at each of the above places for Wool, on the 1st of May next, and will continue to call and take away the wool and return it in rolls, alternately every two weeks throughout the season. The good fence. An indisputable title will Machinery is entirely new, and the be given; and possession on the 1st of cards of the new kind, called the cylin-April next. Terms made known on the der cards, which is a great improvement in Wool Carding; together with a person well acquainted with the Carding, business, to attend to the machi-

> Persons leaving wool at any of the above places will please leave their name upon the bags. They may depend upon the subscriber punctually calling at each of the above places every two weeks, as above stated: and may rely upon having their work done in the neatest and best manner.

 $JOHN\ ARNOLD.$

March 4. ROCHDALE

WOOLLEN FACTORY

■ ME subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have entered into partnership in the business of the above establishment, under the firm of William Greason & Son-where they are prepared to receive WOOL to Card, or to Manufacture into CLOTH, CASSINET, LINSEY, BLANKET ING, or FLANNEL. Yarn will be taken as heretofore, to weave into Cloth, &c.

The machinery in this establishment is in the best repair.—The subscribers flatter themselves that their experience and attention to business are well known to the public.

For the accommodation of those who may favor them with their custom, they will receive Wool, &c. at Mr. James Gourley's, Gettysburg; at Mr. John Ford's, Two Taverns; at Mr. Daniel Sell's Hill, Monocacy; at Mr. Sterling Galt's, near Tancy-Town; at Mr. William Crapster's, in Taney-Town; and at Black's mill, Rock-creek -where it will be called for once in two weeks, (commencing on Monday the | tation. 19th instant.) and returned when finished. It is necessary that written directions should be attached to any work left at the above places.

WM. GREASON, NATH'L GREASON.

May 20.

Hunterstown Volunteers! TOU will parade in Hunterstown. 1 on Saturday the 6th of September

accoutrements in good order. D. HOLLABAUGH, O. S. Aug. 19.

WHEAT WANTED. WOODBERRY MILLS.

NARMERS and others having Wheat to dispose of, are hereby informed that the subscribers continue to purchase Wheat at WOODBERRY MILLS, situated about half a mile from the Reisterstown turnpike road. Persons wishing to sell their wheat will please turn off at the sign board, a short distance below Griffith's Tavern. They may be assured of obtaining the Baltimore price at all times, and quick despatch given. Loads of Flour may be had to the city if required.

TYSON & NORRIS. Baltimore, 7th month, 23, [6]

APOTHECARY

GROCERY STORE.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has lately received an assortment of Filberte, Groceries,

Dye-Stuffs, Paints... Flaxseed Oil, Spices. Almonds,

Raisins, Figs, Tobacco, Rappee Snuff. &c. &c.

Best American & Spanish SEGARS. A LABGE AND URNERAL ASSORTMENT OF

PATENT AND FAMILY Medicines. All of which will be sold at a reduced

price for CASH. The Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention, to receive further favors.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. Gettysburg, Feb. 26.

BERMUDIAN CREEK FULLING MILL & Manufacturing Establishm't FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber offers the above * Establishment for Rent, from the 1st of April next. It is situated in Huntington township, Adams county, about 2½ miles from Petersburg, (York Springs). Attached to this establishment is a

PARM

with a comfortable Brick Dwelling-House, Bank Barn, Two Tenand Houses, large Apple and ant Houses, large Peach Orchards.

The Machinery consists, in part, of two Carding and one Picking Machines, 2 Dye-Kettles, 1 Blue Vat, 1 new Shearing Machine, 1 Press Stove, with two Fulling Stalks-all in good repair, and on a standing stream of water, and situation healthy. A man coming well recommended as a good workman, can have a bargain by applying shortly to the subscriber, living in Petersburg, (York Springs,) Adams county, Pa. THOMAS STEPHENS

Petersburg, July 22.

BULLETIN NO. 2.

DAVID WOANN: GENERAL IN-CHIEF OF THIS TONSO-RIAL DEPARTMENT,

AKES the present occasion to make known to the Bearded and Whiskered inhabitants of this village, that his Head-Quarters have been removed from the position formerly occupied, to the small building, north of the "Eagle's Nest," in Baltimore street. His painted queue is placed in front of his marquee, to prevent all mistakes; as he is fearful, lest some, who might wish to be shaved, by entering a wrong tent, might be only half-shaved.

The Tonsor-General also takes occasion to remark, that, as he cannot "look with composure upon blood and carnage." he will neither attend to the pulling of Teeth, nor the letting of Blood, as many of his brethren-of-the-razor do. but will confine himself strictly to his smoothing professional duties. And, although he may be under the necessity of taking by the nose, and even lathering, those who may take their seat in his chair of office, he will take the greatest care not to injure the tenderest skin, by the tousorial operations, which it may become his imperative duty to perform.

The General-in-chief, in conclusion, expects that the inhabitants of the Department under his jurisdiction, will pay their respects to him in his new Quarters, without a more specific in**ri-** 🔊

Tonsorial Head-Quarters, July 22.

CROSS-KEYS. THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the TAV-ERN STAND formerly occupied by P. HEAGY, Esq. next door to the Banking house, in-Kast York street. Gettysburg. He promises, by strict attention to his business, to render all as nert, at 1 o'clock, P. M. with arms and comfortable as possible, who may favor him with a call. JOHN ASH.

April 19